

1869.

FALL BROOK

1873.

Friendly Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

AT

FALL BROOK, TIOGA CO., PA.

May 15, 1873.

*Regular Meeting the Third Saturday in each Month at the
Fallow School House, at 6:30 P. M.*

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT,
WELLSBORO, PA.

OFFICERS OF THE FALL BROOK FRIENDLY SOCIETY

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION,

MAY 15, 1869, UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME.

FROM 1869 TO 1870.

James Pollock, President.
George Forsythe, Vice President.
Robert Russell, Treasurer.
Robert Brownlee, Secretary.

MANAGERS.

John L. Sexton, Jr.
Thomas Martin.
Joseph James,
Wm. Wardrope.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Gaffney,
Titus Dransfield.

FROM 1870 TO 1871.

John L. Sexton, Jr. President.
William Allen, Vice President.
James Pollock, Secretary.
Robert Russell, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Andrew Nelson.
Andrew Adam.
Robert Brownlee,
William Falconer.

AUDITORS.

Robert Dick.
Alexander Pollock, Jr.

FROM 1871 TO 1872.

Robert Dick, President.
George Forsythe, Vice President.
James Pollock, Secretary.
Robert Russell, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Andrew Nelson,
Andrew Adam.
William Young,
Walter Mason.

AUDITORS.

John L. Sexton, Jr.
David Nicol.

FROM 1872 TO 1873.

William Wardrope, President.
Robert McNish, Vice President.
Robert Russell, Secretary.
Robert Dick, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Robert Hay,
James Chambers,
David Nicol,
Robert Boyd.

AUDITORS.

James Pollock.
Robert Brownlee.

FROM 1873 TO 1874.

William Young, President.
John Jelly, Vice President.
Robert Dick, Secretary.
Robert Russell, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

David Nicol,
Joseph James,
John Walker.
Mathew Willson.

AUDITORS.

John L. Sexton, Jr.
James Chambers.

REGULAR MEETINGS

THE THIRD SATURDAY IN EACH MONTH

AT THE

FALLOW SCHOOL HOUSE,

6:30 P. M.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
FALL BROOK FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

FALL BROOK, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

AT an adjourned special meeting of the Fall Brook Friendly Society, held at the Fallow School House, Saturday evening, May 11, 1873, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. James Chambers, Andrew Couser, William Wardrope, George Snedden and John Walker, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the fourth Anniversary of the Society.

Sammel Chambers was selected as Marshal, with James Chambers and Andrew Nelson, Assistants.

The meeting also extended an invitation to Mr. J. L. Sexton, Jr., Dr. A. R. Barton, Rev. Mr. Camp, Mr. James Pollock and Mr. Wm. Young, to deliver addresses upon the occasion. The teachers and scholars of the public schools were invited to participate in the exercises of the day.

The committee of arrangements having secured the services of the Arnot Brass Band, led by Mr. Geo. Watson, came up on the mail train, arriving at Fall Brook 11:20 A. M., May 15. After refreshing themselves at the bountiful tables of Mr. C. B. Whited, "mine host" of the Fall Brook House, they were conducted to the Fallow School House yard, where members of the Society, with citizens and the teachers and scholars of the public school, under the marshalship of Messrs. Chambers and Nelson formed a procession. Their line of march was north up Main street Fallow, thence by Cross street to New street, thence up New street and crossing over to the head of Fallow, thence down Main street, crossing Canton street to Lower Main street, thence across Catawissa to the residence of Mr. D. W. Knight, Manager of the Fall Brook Company's Work at Fall Brook. Mr. Knight received them kindly, and welcomed them in a neat little speech which spoke volumes. In their line of march they had been reinforced until there was nearly three hundred and fifty in the pro-

cession. While the Band were refreshing themselves, quenching their thirst, the children bivouac in the beautiful yard surrounding the residence of Mr. Knight. The Band favored Mr. Knight with some choice music. Mr. Knight thanked them again for their call, concluding with "the hope that the Friendly Society might continue to increase in membership, and always as their Motto upon their Banner expressed—be united in heart and hand."

Procession again formed and marched up Canton street, returning down Canton and northward up Main street to the School-yard at the Fallow, where seats and a platform had been arranged by the committee for its reception. Here refreshments were served to the children, the members and the citizens reserving their appetites for the more substantial board by Mr. Whited. Oranges, cakes, etc. were dealt out munificently. About three hundred children were present, giving expression to the thought by their countenances, that it was indeed a FRIENDLY Society, which would deal so generously by them. Refreshments being over, Mr. James Chambers, President pro tem., called upon Mr. J. L. Sexton, Jr., who responded as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT : We have assembled to-day for the purpose of celebrating the fourth Anniversary of the organization of the Friendly Society of Fall Brook. The older or first members of the Society will recollect the circumstances under which the Society was organized ; you will remember, that failing to agree upon a Constitution and By-Laws as recommended by a majority of a committee appointed to draft and submit the same, that our worthy secretary, Mr. Robert Russell, and myself, clasped hands and agreed to found a Society based upon the principles contained in the Constitution and By-Laws then submitted. That the same evening Mr. Jas. Pollock, Robert Brownlee and two others, making in all six persons, who, acknowledging their mutual dependence, laid the foundation of the Society. And it is a remarkable fact that a Constitution and By-Laws which were so hastily drawn up and adopted, have during the period of four years, have scarcely been altered or amended. I do not claim they are perfect in every particular ; but they contain certain virtues, certain friendly and charitable attributes which have recommended them to the favor and good opinion of the community.

My friend, Mr. Russell, has just handed me a financial report, which I will read. This report will enable you to

form an idea of the work we have been quietly and unassumingly performing.

Receipts for the first year	-	-	-	\$327 85
“ “ second “	-	-	-	481 70
“ “ third “	-	-	-	522 25
“ “ fourth “	-	-	-	535 15
				<hr/>
				\$1,866 95

Thus you will perceive we have received from members during the four years of our organization the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-five cents. At the first glance the sum does not appear to be very great in these times, when some men expend their thousands in charitable gifts—but for us it is quite a little sum. Let us see now how the officers of the Society have disbursed this sum :

By this report it appears that the sum of (one thousand and eighty-one dollars) have been expended for weekly allowance to the sick.	\$1,081 00
Two hundred and eighty dollars for funeral allowance.	\$280 00
Contingent and other expenses, (one hundred forty-five dollars twenty-seven cts.	\$145 27
Drawbacks due members,	\$73 86
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Total expenditures,	\$1,580 13
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Leaving a balance of \$286 82 in hands of the Treasurer.

It would seem that this amount of money judiciously expended in a community like this, must have conferred great assistance to its recipients. It may be asked by some unacquainted with the objects of our Society, “What are your designs, what are your principles?” You recollect that three years ago at a celebration on the Fourth day of July, as President of the organization, I then answered those questions at length. I do not propose to-day to repeat what I then said, but to advert to those topics when then I had not time to speak of. I will, therefore, speak first of man’s dependence and the consequent necessity for association.

The chief principle involved in the organization of the Friendly Society, and I may add an axiom is, that man is a dependent being : dependent upon his fellow man for aid and support ; and that however much we may talk of competence, of being above want, of not being dependent upon

any person or body of men ; that there is no such a state or condition of things in any community or country. In every relation in life, in every position in society, whether as farmers, mechanics, merchants, miners or laborers, or of the learned professions, there is a mutual dependence, which money, position, character or influence cannot alter, cannot buy, cannot destroy, cannot overcome. The merchant must have good paying customers and ready sales, or his stock will deteriorate in value upon his shelves. Or if he deals them out to irresponsible and non-paying parties, his capital soon becomes exhausted. He depends upon his customers for purchase and prompt payment. Let them fail to do this, and the vocation of the merchant vanishes. The mechanic and artisan depend for their support upon the prosperity and ability of the community in which they reside to employ and pay them for their designs and labor. If they cannot be assured in this respect, they are forced to seek some other source from which to obtain a livelihood.

Before the miner, that penetrates the sunless caverns of the earth, can enter upon his work with prudence, he must know that the product of his toil is required ; that it is demanded by the community or country in which he lives. Without this assurance, it is in vain that he has acquired a knowledge of Geology, a knowledge of the subterranean formations. Unless he can be satisfied that the product of his knowledge and toil will be demanded, he might as well let his pick rust upon its handle as to pursue a calling that offers no compensation.

The same is true of manufacturing establishments. If they cannot be assured that they can procure the raw material, or the coal or fuel to drive their machinery, or make sale of their products, the doors of the establishment are closed and the workmen are idle. The laws of demand and supply, show conclusively the mutual dependence in trade as well as in the social relation ; the utter helplessness of children show their dependence upon their parents. The same is true of the learned professions. Men who have spent the best years of their lives in acquiring a knowledge of Law, Medicine or Divinity, must depend upon others for their prosperity and success. The lawyer cannot practice without civilization or a client. The doctor cannot practice without patients. Neither the minister unfold the mysteries and beauties of the Great I AM without an audience. Therefore, I claim in the abstract, there is no such a thing or state, as perfect independence.

I would ask then, What principle was paramount in the formation of this Friendly Society? Was it not mutual dependence? Is not this the mainspring—the motive and generating power and object in all societies, either social, religious or political? When I say political, I don't mean exclusively the organization of parties for the purpose of conducting a partisan campaign, but the founding and creating of Boros', Townships, Counties, States and Nations, for security in personal and public affairs. What great law was it, that united the thirteen Colonies, and finally erected this structure of civil government? Was it not the law of DEPENDENCE? as well as the spirit of INDEPENDENCE? It is by associating dependent elements that we in union obtain strength, harmony and concert of action. Men of like religious views associate and organize churches, and gather strength in propagating certain tenets or dogma. Men of like political views organize parties based upon a peculiar and distinctive policy. Charitable and protective societies are organized, collecting the donations and contributions of the many and aggregating them for some laudable and specific object, thereby verifying the old adage, "In Union there is Strength."

Society may be likened to a powerful engine or a complicated machine consisting of many parts, and many supports, each dependent on the rest for beauty, symmetry, strength, durability and force. When one part fails and ceases to perform its functions, the beauty and usefulness and power of the machine or engine is impaired, and the object for which it was constructed, is defeated. Every person, therefore, forms a component part in the common machine of society, humble though his position may be, and when he fails to perform the specific duty assigned him, or which he may have voluntarily assumed, society is disabled, and deformed, and must suffer a temporary loss, or possibly be deprived altogether of one of its necessary constituent parts. With a full knowledge of these facts, the founders of this Society brought it into being four years ago to-day. Among our fellow-citizens we saw many that needed a helping hand. We had circulated subscription for their benefit. We had a just pride in not permitting any of our fellow-citizens to want for the necessities of life. We did not wish to see them taken

"Over the hills to the "Poor-house."

We reflected that none were exempt from sickness or

misfortunes. We were a community of laborers. We wished to organize a Society adapted to the wants and necessities of the community. We believed there were no drones in the hive of humanity. We believed that the several avocations carried on here, were of equal necessity and honor. We believed that the merchant at his counter, the weighmaster at his scales, the telegraph operator, the overseer, the manager, the engineer, the miner, the laborer, and all others engaged or employed here were entitled to the same respect and protection in their avocation; that sickness, misfortune and death were alike liable to be their lot. We believed that the minister in his pulpit, proclaiming the truths of the Gospel; the teacher in his school-room, the physician in his ceaseless rounds at the bedside of the sick and afflicted, needed the same surety and protection as those I have just mentioned. They were laborers in their various vocations. We believed that no person could reasonably claim for himself or his occupation exclusive privileges or justly compel other trades or professions to pay tribute to him, unless he in return reciprocates and grants the same immunities to others which he demands for his trade or occupation. We believed that the relation between trades, occupations or professions, must bear the same reciprocal ratio. We further believed: that to aid and assist each other in time of need or distress, was a solemn duty obligatory upon all members of the human family. We believed there were many GENERAL duties which society expects at our hands. We wished to make them more specific. We wished to organize a Society, having its base broad enough, and long enough for every person in this community to stand upon; and instead of relying upon the common and general obligations of mankind to each other we might so arrange it that those obligations should be SPECIAL and definite. Such fellow-citizens were some of the influences which impelled the founders of the Friendly Society of four years ago, to organize the Society. And I believe it is fulfilling its mission far beyond our expectation.

You well remember when our community was afflicted with small-pox a year ago last Winter, when the schools were closed, when our streets were patrolled by watchmen night and day, when death was snatching away loved ones on all sides, and in some instances almost depopulated a whole household, when demands upon our Treasurer were frequent—then it was that the strength and charity of the

Society were exemplified. In addition to the cases of sickness and death brought forward by the epidemic, you will recollect that we had one member with a broken leg, another with a dislocated shoulder, and quite a large number on the sick list, yet during that trying ordeal the Society maintained its solvency and continued its good work. This alone was enough glory and satisfaction to repay for all our trouble and expense. But glory is not the object. It is charity ; it is duty that impels us. Since the organization of the Friendly Society, other societies have been called into existence in our midst. The Odd Fellows have established a lodge in the Boro, which is doing great service in the commendable work of relieving the distressed, the widow and orphan. Thus one good step leads to another. There are many members of the Friendly Society who are also Odd Fellows, Free Masons, Knights of Pythias and Good Templars ; but that does not in the least interfere with their duties to those societies, nor with their privileges here. An objection cannot be raised against the Friendly Society that it is a secret organization. It has no secrets to annoy the bigoted or inquisitive. All its proceedings and actions are open to public criticism. At its meetings the community is at liberty to attend. We have no mystic signs, passwords or grips to distinguish each other. We are known only by association, membership and a clean record upon the books. The bond that unites and holds us together is the common bond of charity, necessity and dependence.

And here let me ask in the presence of this assembly, What member of the Fall Brook Friendly Society has not felt stronger in BODY and MIND since their name was enrolled? Who, of you, have not performed more cheerfully your daily toil, when you reflected that in the event of your becoming suddenly disabled, or prostrated by disease, so that you were not competent to perform your usual labor, that this Society would put forth its united strength and relieve you, and banish every fear which you might have previously entertained of destitution and want?

Let me ask, How can a man with the care and responsibility of a family, pursue his daily labor when WANT, like a hideous nightmare, is looking him in the face, in case he relaxes for a week, aye, for a single day his efforts to procure his wife and little ones the actual necessities of life? Such a weight and care alone upon his mind is sufficient to generate disease and produce the very terror or calamity which affrights him. Why, fellow-citizens, I believe the

simple act of subscribing to the Constitution and regulations of this and similar Societies is CAPITAL invested in physical and mental strength. We too often administer medicine to the body when it is the mind that is diseased : diseased by too much care and anxiety. A dose of the proper kind, administered to the mind, in the right time and in the right way will often produce astonishing effects, removing almost instantly the ills both of the body and mind. It follows, therefore, that whatever has a tendency to relieve the cares and anxieties of the mind, is conducive to health and happiness. And with health, mental and corporeal, the possessor is indeed a capitalist.

This Friendly Society is calculated by its association to confer lasting benefits to this community by the removal of national prejudices. I see before me many persons who are natives of other States and countries. I am not to the "manor born." I am a native of the Empire State, New York. I am proud to acknowledge her, and I am also proud and thankful that the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the "Keystone" of the Union has protected me so long and welcomed me within her borders. You men from Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales, Germany and Sweden are also proud of the land of your birth. It is natural. The recollections of your old homes beyond the sea, are as dear to you as mine of the beautiful valley of the Chemung. Yet we meet together in the Friendly Society, forgetting our nationalities, interchanging ideas and thoughts freely and without reserve. We become acquainted with each other, and many, very many of our crude and erroneous preconceived ideas are corrected; our narrow and national prejudices are divested of their rough projections by the gavel of ASSOCIATION, and we more fully realize the truthfulness of Robert Burns' lines,

" The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
A man 's a man for a' that."

It is natural, I say, that you should cherish a love for the land of your birth with all of its endearing associations; and perhaps, to-day, your minds are wandering back across the Atlantic, to the old home circle, to some festive gathering : or perhaps, an aged parent, a beloved sister or brother are claiming your thoughts. To some of you America may never seem like home. But fathers and mothers, look over this assemblage. See your children that have come out to-day to listen to the music of the band, to take part in this Anniversary of a Society which was

established in your interest for their benefit. Recollect this ADOPTED home of yours is with many of them the land of THEIR nativity. For their welfare and for their future good and prosperity, strive to forget the associations of the past; adopt the customs of the country as far as consistent; assist in promoting every good object which has for its aim the happiness and prosperity of our community, state and nation.

There is no good reason why, fellow-citizens, that this community cannot enjoy themselves as well as in any other Boro of the Commonwealth. To be sure, we have no public hall where we can assemble; but the great Architect of the Universe has made a sure foundation for our feet and blessed us with a star-spangled covering. We are provided with very comfortable dwellings, and many a community in the land would congratulate themselves had they the facilities of public worship, of schools and societies that we enjoy. There is no good reason why we should not cultivate habits of sobriety; why we should be ignorant of the civilities of life; why our children should not have the benefit of good examples, as well here as in a more elegant and populous town. To be sure, we are surrounded on all sides by a mountainous forest, and our Boro does not present a very lovely picture to the eye of the agriculturist, yet the railroads are at our doors. Beneath that mountain lies the commodity which will bring warmth and comfort to our households. In that forest stands the timber which that puffing mill will transform into material necessary to protect us from the inclemency of the weather. Although we are in a wilderness, we are far more happily situated than thousands of our fellow-citizens in other sections of the country. There is no necessity of our being discouraged; there is no need of our neglecting the duties we owe to our God, our neighbor or ourselves.

Let us meet together oftener. Let us become more social. Let us study the common interest of all. Instead of having discouraging obstacles in our way, we have many things to encourage us. We work for the Fall Brook Coal Company, a Company that is perfectly safe and reliable. Whatever is agreed upon in the contract is fulfilled to the letter. We spend no sleepless nights, wondering whether we will receive our dues. This fact alone should overbalance many objections which might be urged against our locality. I tell you, fellow-citizens, that a man can live better on fifty dollars per month and know that he will

receive that amount promptly at a given time, than he can on seventy-five dollars and let it be paid in a dilatory manner. The wear and tear of mind, the suspicion and distrust of his creditors will not compensate as well as the stipulated, punctual price. There is more than fifty per cent. difference. Punctuality is what we like: "ON TIME" is the watchword of this generation.

(Mr. Sexton dwelt at considerable length, showing that there was no antagonism between capital and labor. That CAPITAL was continually seeking intelligent labor, and masters in every vocation or profession, etc.)

There being nearly three hundred children present, Mr. Sexton addressed himself to them. He said:

When I look over this assemblage and see so many parents and children, I cannot permit the occasion to pass without addressing you both personally, parents and children, upon a matter which I think is both proper and appropriate. It is more than six years since I became connected as teacher with the schools of this Boro. During that time, nearly fourteen hundred different scholars have attended my school, so transient is the population. In addition to their regular studies, I have endeavored to impress them with the fact, that they were in a land of liberty, that in the great race of life, for position, honor and usefulness, their chances were equal to any in the land, if they only improved their time and opportunities. I have showed them, that some of the most worthy and honored and respected men of this nation, had forced their way upward from the humblest positions in life until they had reached the summit of earthly fame. I have endeavored to impress upon them another fact, that it would be but a short time before they would arrive at an age when they would be called upon to take a position in life—to take the positions now held by the present generation.

No one knows the amount of care and parental watchfulness I have exercised over those committed to my charge. No one knows their character and ability better than I. And let me say to you, parents, that this demonstration to-day, will have a great influence upon their memories and future conduct. They see you engaged in celebrating the Anniversary of a friendly and charitable society, which has for its object the relieving of the sick and afflicted; and, believe me, to-day will mark an era in their lives which they will never forget. They will remem-

ber this gathering, this band of music, the procession, this display of banners and badges, as long as they shall live. Parents, assist me. I am doing all in my power to educate your children, to prepare them for honorable positions in society. I need your co-operation. You have taken many steps in the right direction. You have organized churches, you have instituted charitable lodges and public libraries. You have done well in the support of your schools. You pay your school bills promptly ; but I want you to exercise more care, and PERMIT your children to come to school more regular and "on time." The school room is the nursery of freedom and intelligence. It will be in vain your instituting churches, lodges and friendly societies if the school room is deserted. * * *

Mr. Sexton concluded by saying :

The American people have too few holidays. As a people we need more occasions for public recreation and relaxation. I hope I may be spared to enjoy many more anniversaries of this Society. I hope I may live to witness many more days like this, where father and mother, daughter and son, friends and neighbors will meet and testify by their presence their recognition of the beneficial results upon community of this and all other societies whose purposes are commendable and proper. But Mr. President, I fear I am trespassing upon the time of others. But I cannot close without thanking you all for this mark of your attention, renewing the hope that we may all live to witness more such days as May 15, 1873 ; that we may continue to increase in membership, and in doing good by relieving the sick and afflicted, and performing all and every obligation we owe to the Fall Brook Friendly Society.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sexton's address, the Band played in splendid harmony, "America." The chairman, Mr. James Chambers, then introduced Dr. A. R. Barton, who addressed the assemblage, as follows :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen : You have met to-day to celebrate the fourth Anniversary of your organization : an institution, as I understand its objects, aims and workings, lives WITHOUT that odious atmosphere, which many in their imagination see surrounding the so-called secret societies, and partakes more of a simple BUSINESS compact ; a health-insurance association, if you choose, wherein each pledges himself to stand his PRO RATA of the burden necessary to give a limited pension or weekly benefit to any of its members who may be disabled by sickness or injury,

and thereby rendered unable to follow his usual occupation. There is nothing in that, that any person can take exceptions to, however prejudiced against secret societies, workingmens' unions or club associations; for there is nothing arbitrary, unjust, immoral or secret in its workings. On the contrary, it is moral as well as self-protecting. You bind yourselves together for the purpose of assisting each other in the days of your physical misfortunes and adversities; to assist each other, to a certain extent, in keeping grim want and death from your doors. And, in the event of the latter, to bear to a limited extent the expenses of burial, etc. Some would say that this is partial; that you are looking out for and aiding a PORTION of your suffering neighbors, and neglecting the other, and, perhaps, most needy portion. I deny the charge. It is true that all cannot belong to such an association, but they will suffer no more for needed aid because of the existence of such institutions, but less. There will be less burdens upon public charity, consequently the FEW will receive greater attention. There is nothing in this that is inconsistent with the morals of any association: nothing that conflicts with our duties to the church or state. Does not every association of whatever nature, bind itself, (if not by By-laws and Constitutions, by an equally binding force,) that of a moral nature to seek first the interest and welfare of its own members? Does not Christian charity begin at home?

As I have stated, none will suffer more because of such an institution. There is not a man or woman within the sound of my voice, who have had occasion or opportunities for observation, but will affirm, and emphatically too, what I am about to say, viz: that in soliciting charities, you will meet with greater success among members of the benevolent associations, secret or otherwise, than among those outside of such Orders. You will get two dollars from a member of such an institution easier than one dollar from the man that has no such connection. They educate men to be charitable. The mere act of joining a benevolent association has a tendency to soften man's heart and expand his generous feelings. Therefore, are not the needy outside of such associations as well as those within its borders, better off for the existence of such societies? But this is not the full extent of their benefits and beneficial influences. They relieve to a great extent the burdens of municipal governments, society and the taxpayer. For by their protecting and benevolent acts and influence, they decrease to a wonderful extent the burdens of public chari-

ty. In view of these facts, and the fact that a member of any benevolent association or aid society never becomes a public burden so long as he holds such connections, should we not all be proud of this Association, the Friendly Society of Fall Brook, though we may not be members of it? Should we not feel to rejoice with them on this occasion, that we have such an association in our midst? And ought we not to give them our moral if not pecuniary support? But this association or its character needs no defence at my hands, nor no champion tongue to give it life or uphold its principles. You have met to-day, not for the purpose of battling for your rights, nor to defend your principles, nor to expatiate upon the character of your officers—for they are known and trusted men—but to memorialize the day of your birth as an association, and have a good time generally. To let people know that you still lived and had a being, and that you were determined to keep right on in the good cause pursued by you for the past four years.

The day is auspicious! The very heavens seem to smile an approval of your efforts, and I am glad you have seen fit to celebrate the day. I wish we could have more of such anniversary exercises, Sabbath-school celebration, picnics, etc. We have too few holidays; too few days for wholesome, moral recreation. The American people are so intent on getting the almighty dollar they cannot get time to play. They think they cannot afford to play. But they would hold out better and longer in the race, and be more likely to succeed, did they devote a few more days every year to wholesome recreation, leaving behind them the cares, troubles and sorrows of life, going into the fields or groves, and live over again the days of their childhood, giving vent to the pent-up nature of their being, in shouts of joy and freedom of motion—the old joining with the young, and forgetting for the time the sterner duties of life. I will venture to say, that did they do so, there would be a less number of pale faces and stooping shoulders, less fault-finding with the hardships of life, and all would be better and happier. So long as you remain a Society I hope you will not let a year pass without celebrating the Anniversary of your birth.

At the conclusion of Dr. Barton's speech, the Band again favored us with some choice melody. As the afternoon was quite advanced, short but very suggestive speeches were made by the Rev. Philander Camp, Mr. Wm. Young, and Dea. James Tate, which were well received.

The Marshal again formed his line, and the procession moved down street, dismissing the children upon the square in front of the hotel. The members of the Friendly Society and invited guests then made an assault upon the good things which our worthy landlord, Mr. C. B. Whited, had prepared for the occasion. After spending about an hour at the refreshment board, the company dispersed, seemingly well satisfied with the exercises of the day.

Mr. D. W. Knight, the obliging Manager of the Fall Brook Coal Co. provided a special car to convey the Band to Blossburg, where they obtained a train to Arnot. Thus the Fourth Anniversary of the Friendly Society was duly celebrated much to the satisfaction of the Society and the citizens in general of Fall Brook.